

1.2 Expansion & Reform

1800-1850

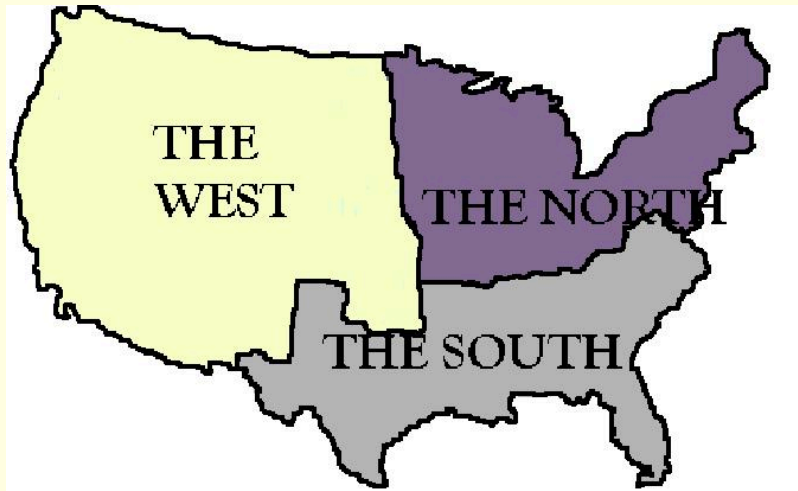
Nationalism & Sectionalism

- How were Americans experiencing both nationalism and sectionalism at the same time during this period?
- What effect did the Supreme Court have during this period?
- How did Jackson try to make the political system more democratic?
- Why did Andrew Jackson's opponents accuse him of ruling like a king?

Nationalism



- The **War of 1812** sparked a rise in national unity & patriotism.
 - Federalist Party collapsed, and politicians all ran as Democratic-Republicans.
 - Dem-Reps adopted Henry Clay's **American System**.
 - Second Bank of United States
 - Protective tariffs
 - **Internal improvements** (roads & canals)
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- **Adams-Onis Treaty** (1819) acquired Florida & Oregon from Spain.
 - **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) warned European powers not to interfere with independent nations of the Western Hemisphere.
 - This time period was nicknamed the “**Era of Good Feelings.**”



Sectionalism

- Unity faded and sections re-emerged.
- Tariffs helped Northern business but restricted Southern economy.
- Admission of new states would change the balance of power in the Senate, so the **Missouri Compromise of 1820** was passed.
 - New states: Missouri (slave); Maine (free)
 - New states north of the 36°30' N parallel would be free; south of the line would be slave.
- The nation experienced its first economic depression in the **Panic of 1819**.
- ***McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)*** - National bank was constitutional.
- ***Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)*** - Federal power over states for interstate and foreign commerce.



Election of 1824

- **John Quincy Adams**
 - Son of the former Federalist president
 - Nationalist & Northern elite
 - **Andrew Jackson**
 - Battle of New Orleans hero
 - “Indian fighter” & Western frontiersman
 - Tied election. **Henry Clay** convinced Congress to vote for Adams.
 - Adams announced that Clay would be Secretary of State.
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- Jackson protested that the election was a “**corrupt bargain**” - that Clay helped get Adams elected in return for the cabinet position.
 - As president, Adams was criticized for promoting too much federal power over states and ignoring the interests of Southerners and Westerners.
 - Adams signed a new tariff into law in 1828, called the “**Tariff of Abominations**” by its opponents.



Jacksonian Democracy

- Andrew Jackson was elected in 1828, the first man to rise from childhood poverty to become president.
- Jackson pushed for “**universal manhood suffrage**.” White males were no longer required to have property to vote.
- Most positions in government were held by wealthy elites. Jackson claimed that average men should run their own government.
 - He appointed friends and supporters to high positions of government. This became known as the **spoils system** (a war metaphor).
- The Dem-Reps split. Jackson’s supporters became **Democrats**, and his opponents became National Republicans (later called “**Whigs**”).



“King Andrew”

- **Nullification Crisis**

- South Carolina, led by **John C. Calhoun**, began to organize against the tariffs.
- Calhoun published the ***Exposition and Protest*** arguing that states could refuse to enforce unconstitutional laws.
- By 1832, South Carolina was threatening to **secede** if tariffs were not repealed.
- Jackson was a southern supporter, but called in federal troops to enforce the law.
- A compromise was reached...for now.

- **The Bank War**

- Jackson believed the national bank existed only to “aid the rich and powerful.”
- He ordered all treasury funds to be removed from the US bank and placed into “**pet banks**” to give states more power over the economy.
- Unfortunately, economic chaos resulted, leading to the **Panic of 1837**.

*He looks like a Lion!
How dignified! What correct Steps!
in such good Time! Can any thing
equal him!—The greatest and best Ass
we ever knew!*

*Sing away Major Downing. This is a capital
Experiment by the Eternal!*

** Yankee Doodle doo-dee do!*

Alas! the ass!

GLOBE

Technology & Economic Growth

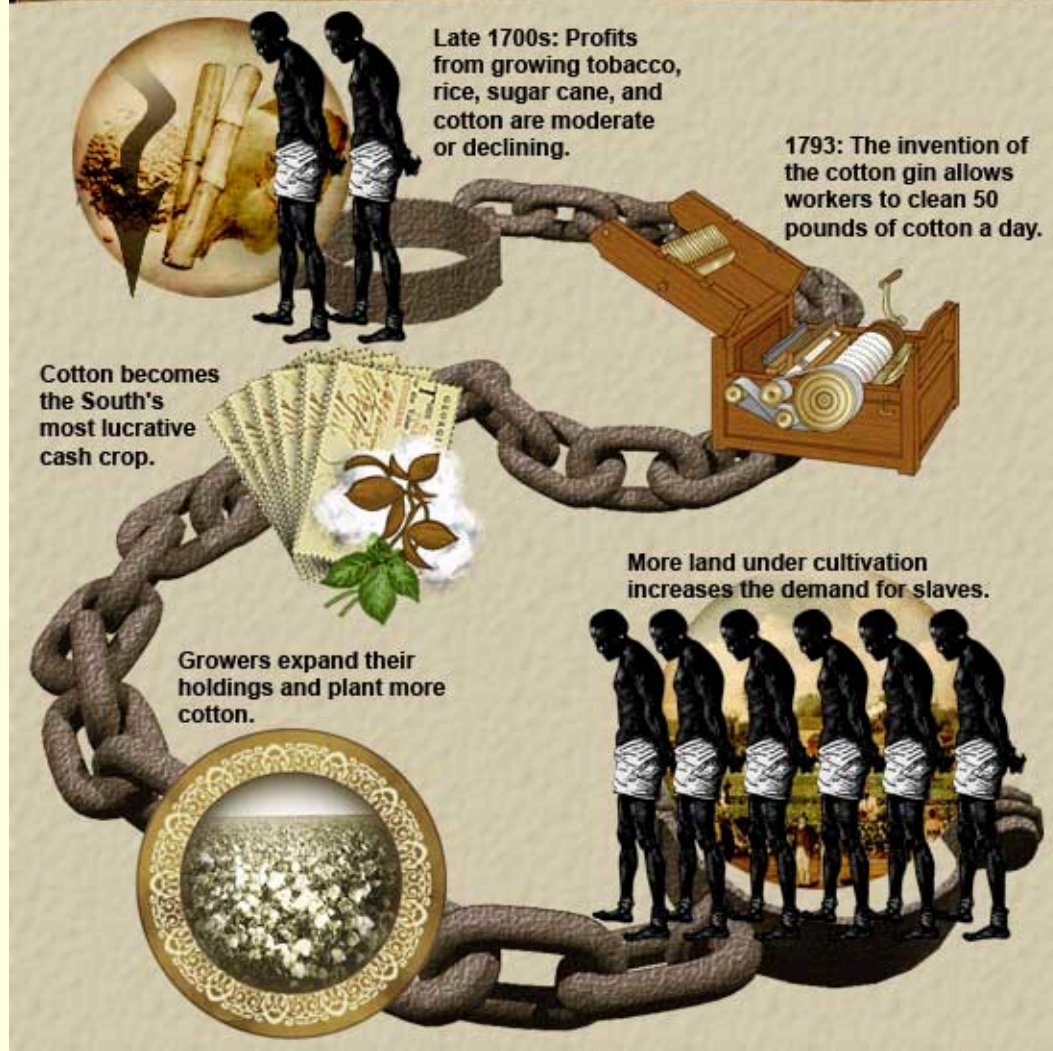
- Was technological development more helpful or harmful to Americans?
- How does economic growth in the North and South lead to increased sectionalism?
- How is national unity increased during this same time period?
- What role do immigrants play in the building of the young nation?

Technology & the Southern Economy



- Eli Whitney's **cotton gin** processed enormous quantities of cotton.
 - **Increased** the demand for slaves to pick more cotton.
 - South, nicknamed the "**cotton kingdom**," became reliant on the **plantation system**.

The Rise of Slavery and Plantation Culture



Idealized View of Plantation System



Realistic View





Workers Inside the Cotton Gin in Dahomey, MS, 1898

Technology & the Southern Economy



- John Deere's **steel plow** made it possible to plant in hard soil.
 - Opened up the hard prairie lands in the West for farming. Increased settlement.
 - Encouraged spread of plantations & slavery to the West.

Technology & the Southern Economy



- Cyrus McCormick's **mechanical reaper** made it easier to harvest wheat. Settlement increases to the West.

Technology & the Northern Economy



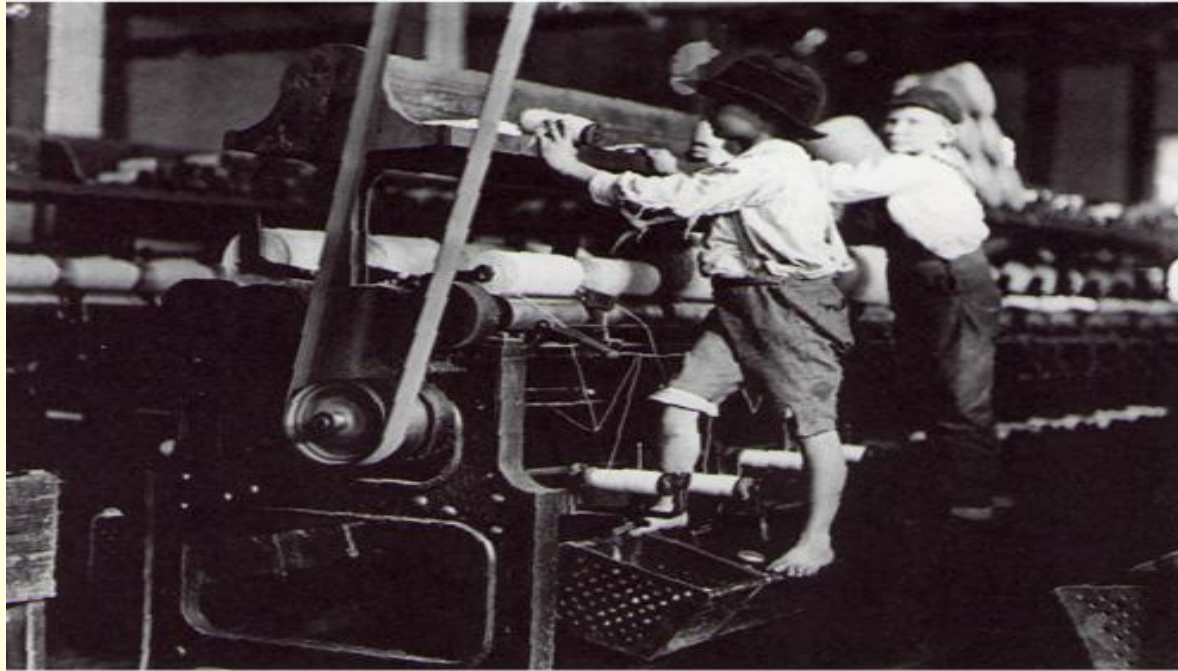
- The **Industrial Revolution** began replacing manual labor with machines powered by coal and steam.
- **Samuel Slater** brought the British factory design to the US, and the North became dependent on the **factory system**.

Technology & the Northern Economy



- Eli Whitney introduced the idea of **interchangeable parts**
 - Each part of a product could be easily replaced.
 - Simplifies and standardizes production.

Technology & the Northern Economy



Replacing bobbins on machinery

Kids At Work, Russell Freedman, Scholastic, 1994. Photo by Lewis Hine

- The **factory system** in the North relied on the lower classes and immigrants to move to cities & work in the industrialized factories.
 - Defenders of the plantation system argued that conditions under which the workers lived were just as bad or worse than slaves.

Then



Now



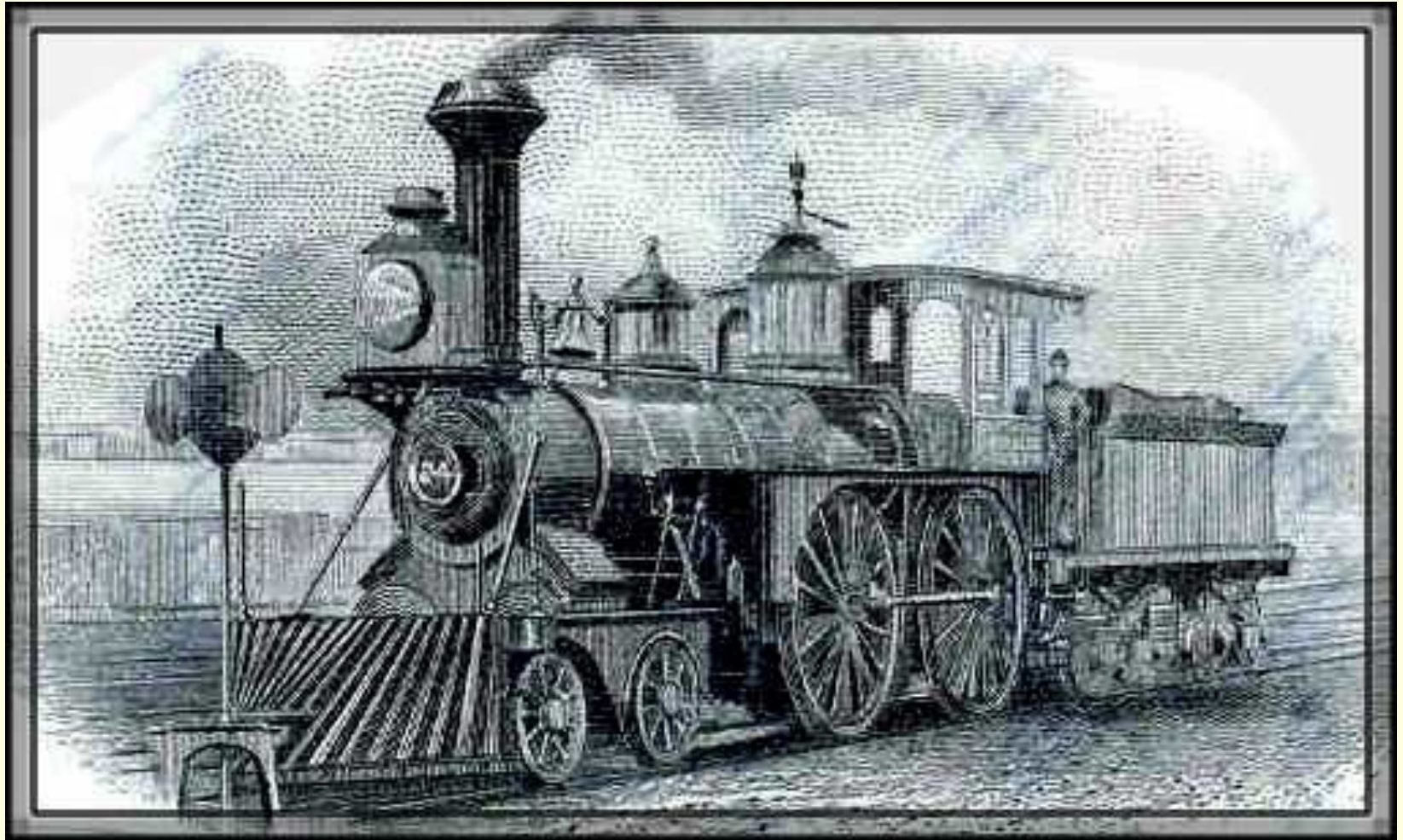
Immigration Becomes an Issue

- Factories recruited cheap immigrant labor, but people born in the US felt immigrants took jobs from citizens.
- Religious & cultural differences began clashing.
- **Nativism** opposed further immigration. The “**Know-Nothing**” secret society began electing state officials to ban immigration.
- As immigrants **assimilated** into American culture, they would often become **nativists** themselves, opposing further immigration.
- Southerners were against immigration because it increased the North’s population & representation in Congress.
 - Ironically, immigrants often opposed the **abolition** of slavery for fear that freed slaves would take their jobs.

Internal Improvements



The First Locomotives



Connecting the National Markets

- The **Erie Canal** connected New York City to the Great Lakes.
 - Made NYC a commercial center.
 - Manufactured goods traveled to western customers.
 - Agricultural goods traveled to eastern factories.
- Robert Fulton's **steamboat** increases movement & trade
 - Erie Canal (East/West)
 - Mississippi River (North/South)
- Samuel F.B. Morse's **telegraph** machines united the continent with instant communication.
 - Increased the speed of business.
- The **locomotive** increased the speed of transportation, and railroad tracks began to network the country.

Sectional Differences

- South

- Agrarian economy based on cotton
- Plantation system relied on slavery
- Few immigrants
- Imported goods, did not produce them
 - Opposed high tariffs
- Strong federal government would restrict slavery

- North

- Industrial economy based on manufacturing
- Factory system relied on immigrant labor
- Produced goods to sell
 - Supported high tariffs
- Strong federal government would build transportation & protect trade

Westward Expansion

1800-1850

Lewis & Clark

In 1803, Jefferson sent a team to explore the Louisiana Purchase and beyond.

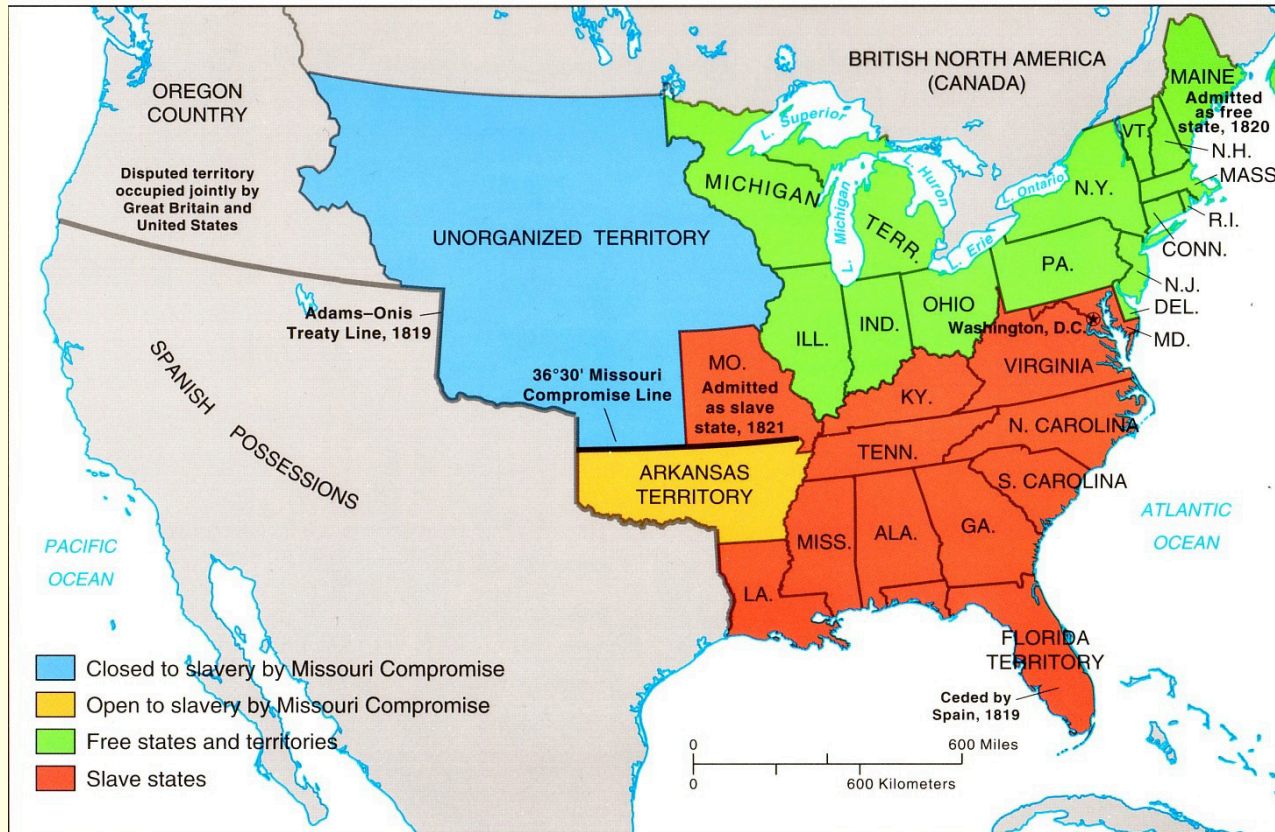


Manifest Destiny



Settlers and trappers would soon follow the path taken by Lewis & Clark, known as the **Oregon Trail**. Americans believed they had a “**manifest destiny**” to settle and civilize the West in the name of God.

Missouri Compromise



Would slavery expand to the West with the settlement?
Congress came up with a compromise in 1820, but neither side was happy.

Assimilation or Removal?



The Cherokee **assimilated** partly into American culture, but also kept their heritage.

They established schools, churches, roads & printing presses.

Sequoyah developed an alphabet for the Cherokee language.

- A written constitution was adopted that asserted Cherokee sovereignty over their lands.

Worcester v. Georgia

Georgia abolished tribal rule and claimed jurisdiction over Cherokee lands.

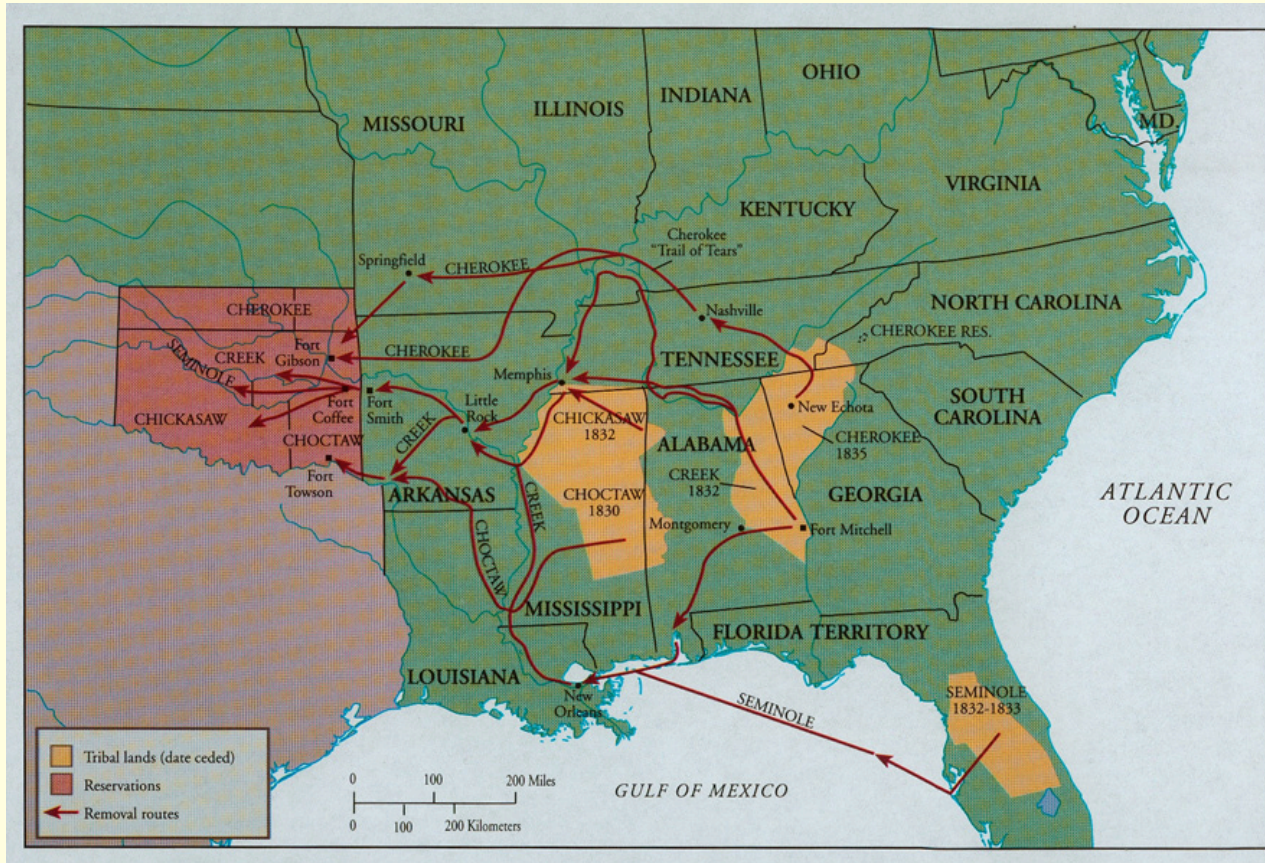
- Gold had been discovered.
- Planters wanted to spread into Cherokee territory.

Supreme Court ruled that states could not interfere with federal Indian treaties. The federal government had a duty to honor those treaties.

President Jackson: “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it.”



Indian Removal Act



In 1830, Congress and President Jackson passed the **Indian Removal Act**, forcing the Choctaw, Creek and Cherokee nations across the MS river to “Indian Territory” in Oklahoma. By 1850, Congress would pass more laws to restrict American Indian movement to smaller reservations.

Trail of Tears



Thousands died on the journey to Oklahoma when government assistance that had been promised did not show up.

Texas Annexation

Stephen Austin brought settlers to the Mexican territory of Texas.

- Settlers had to become Mexican citizens & convert to Catholicism.

As tensions rose, Mexican government reasserted its ban on slavery.

After **General Santa Anna** made himself dictator of Mexico, Texan settlers began to revolt & made their stand at **the Alamo**.

Americans were defeated & bodies burned, but Mexican casualties were 8 to 1.

- “Remember the Alamo” became the battle cry of Texas independence.



Texas Annexation

Sam Houston's army was able to defeat Santa Anna in the Texas War of Independence.

The **Republic of Texas** was established, but not recognized by the Mexican government.

The question of whether or not the US should **annex** Texas became a major debate in the **Election of 1844**. Northerners and abolitionists did not want Texas to join as a slave state.

James Polk, a firm supporter of “manifest destiny,” won the election & Texas was annexed by Congress as a state in 1845.



Mexican-American War



Mexico considered annexation a declaration of war. Negotiations broke down and a skirmish broke out over the Rio Grande border. The US honed its military skills and defeated the Mexican army in 1848.

Mexican Cession and Wilmot Proviso



In the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**, Mexico handed over the Southwest territory, known as the **Mexican Cession**. Now the US had control of the land to the Pacific Ocean.

Throughout the war, David Wilmot had introduced bills, known as the **Wilmot Proviso**, in an *unsuccessful* attempt to ban slavery in any lands acquired from Mexico.

The question of slavery was now electrified.

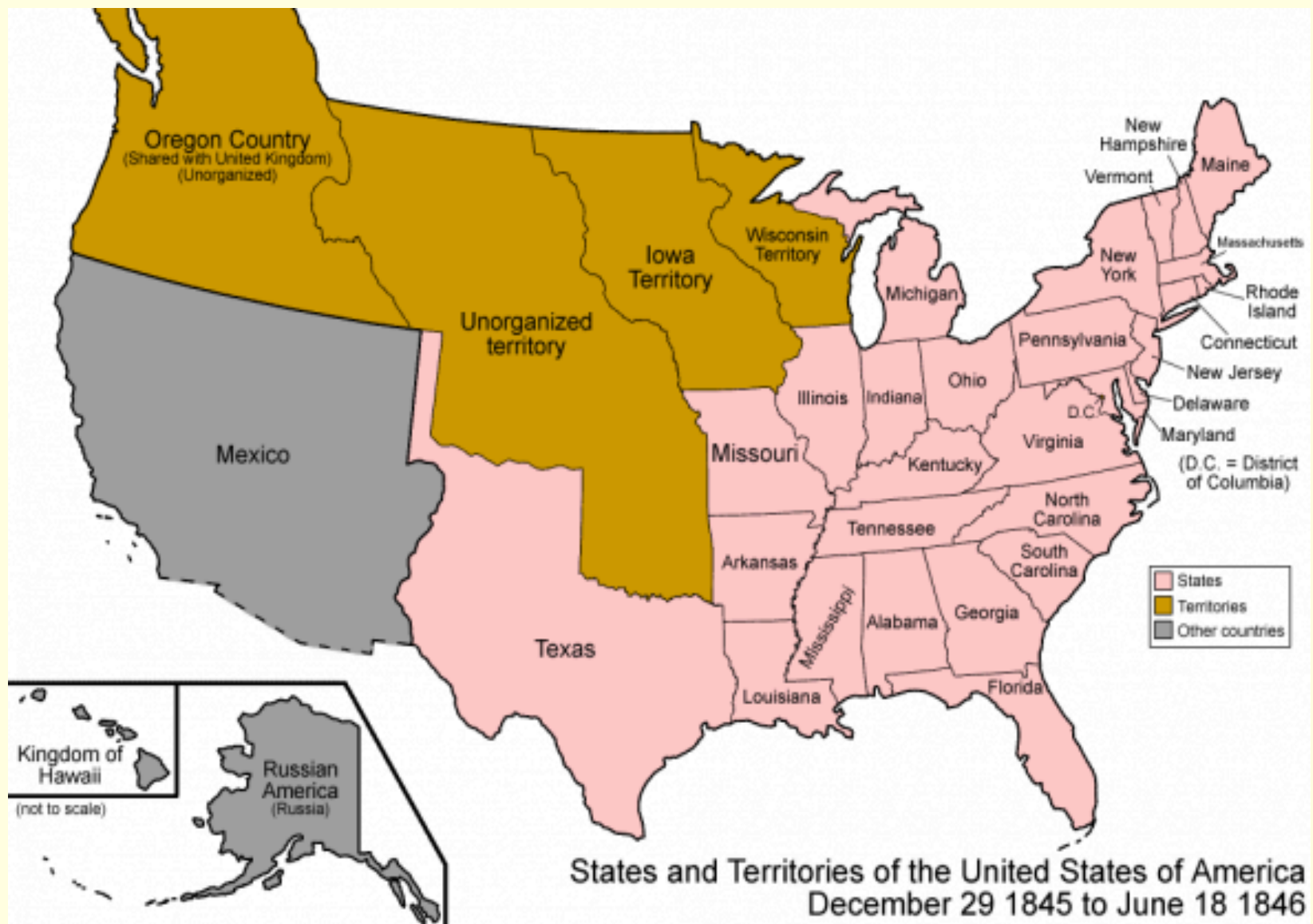
California Gold Rush, 1849



Final Northeast Boundary



The US still had major disputes with Britain over borders in the North. In 1842, both countries signed the **Webster-Ashburton Treaty** to agree on boundaries around Maine and the Great Lakes.



“Fifty-four Forty or Fight!”



54-40 or
FIGHT!

Oregon settlers clash with the British at northern border.

Polk campaigns in 1844 promising to expand the US border to present-day Alaska.

Britain compromises at the 49th parallel.

Territorial Expansion

Map 72



Review:

Westward Expansion

Manifest Destiny

Missouri Compromise

Indian Removal

Texas Annexation

Mexican-American War

Northern boundary issues